

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

日七廿月八年丑己

Price, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON: F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Coleman's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, Gordon & Gorton, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & CO., 57, Watling Street, E.C. 154. LONDON: J. S. B. WATSON, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 151, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE: AMERCEPRINCE, 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK: J. S. B. WATSON, 52, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally: BRAN & BLAIR, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GORTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON: W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARIES CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.: SAYLE & CO., Singapore. O. HENDERSON & CO., Malacca.

CHINA: MACAO, F. A. DE CRUZ, Souto, Quilich & Co. Amoy, N. MOORE, Poon, HEDGE & CO. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WATSON.

Prospectus.

THE HONGKONG LIME AND CEMENT WORKS, LIMITED.

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES, 1864-18-9.

CAPITAL.....\$250,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of \$5 each.

Payable \$1 on Application, \$1 on allotment. Balance as required at one month's Notice. One half of the Shares is held by the Directors and their friends and will be allotted in full; the remainder are now offered for Public Subscription in London and Hongkong.

Directors: A. LIEBARD, Esq., of A. R. MARTY, Esq., H. F. HAYLLAR, Esq., G. E. C. GRANDJEAN, Esq., CHONG WA CHUN, Esq., LO TUN HING, Esq., A. B. RODYK, Esq., *C. VEZIN, Esq.

*Join after Allotment.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Monrs. CALDWELL AND WILKINSON, Hongkong.

Consulting Engineer: H. F. HAYLLAR, Esq.

General Agent: A. R. M. A. R. Esq., Hongkong and Hongkong.

Secretary and Office: J. A. BARRIETTO, Esq., 2, D'Almeida Street.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed to purchase and enlarge the Cement Works known as 'The Societe Francaise de Fabrication des Ciments et Chaux Hydrauliques et Produits Chimiques du Tonkin' situated at Hongkong.

The property is held under a concession from the French Government and is of 60 acres in area with sea frontage and is admirably situated, having an approach where vessels of any size can anchor easily. There is also a practically inexhaustible supply of lime and other materials required for cement making on the spot. Coal, the principal item, is to be had near and cheap. As a matter of fact veins of coal have been discovered on the property to be purchased by this Company. It may be stated that the Charbonnages du Tonkin property is immediately opposite that of this Company.

Highly satisfactory reports on the cement and hydraulic lime have been given by the French Government, and local authorities here, and there can be seen at the offices, where samples also may be had. Samples are now being submitted to the Government for approval. Whilst this Cement is considered as good as that supplied by the Green Island Company, as regards cost it is cheaper.

The cost price is \$1.25 a cask in Hongkong and \$1.50 here. It can be sold in Indo China for about \$5.20 a cask and in Hongkong at \$3.60.

Without taking into consideration the Hongkong market, there is consumed in Indo China alone, according to official reports, 22,000 casks, per annum.

There are no legal objections to an English Company working the concession, with its Head office in this colony.

The purchase money has been fixed at \$83,000 of which \$25,000 is taken in shares. This includes a large stock of raw material, coal, cement, lime and bricks. Should the Company at any time increase its capital, one fully paid up share is added to the purchase money for every ten shares issued. With the present capital the Company will be able to turn out 50,000 casks of cement a year, as well as hydraulic lime, fire bricks &c., in large quantities.

The following contracts have been entered into:

(1) Contract, dated 27th July 1889, between J. A. BARRIETTO, Esq., and ARTHUR B. RODYK of the other part.

(2) Contract, dated 6th August 1889, between ARTHUR B. RODYK of the one part and J. A. BARRIETTO as Trustee on behalf of the Company of the other part.

These together with the Memorandum and Articles can be seen at the Solicitor's office.

Applications for shares must be made on the printed form, and forwarded to the Bankers (whose share forms may be obtained) together with the amount payable on application.

Hongkong, September 20, 1889. 1831

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 1, 1889. 754

Notice of Firm.

WA TSZ YAT PO, 華字日報, CHINESE MAIL.

THE present LEASE of the Chinese Mail EXPIRED on the 31st ultimo, after which date the INTEREST of the present LESSEE (Mr. Ho CHUNG SHANG) entirely CEASED. The Business is now conducted by a MOST EFFICIENT NATIVE STAFF, and Arrangements have been made which cannot fail to make the Paper in EVERY SENSE A FIRST-CLASS JOURNAL.

QEO. MURRAY BAIN, Proprietor.

*CHINA MAIL Office, September 1, 1889.

No. 78, WYNDHAM STREET, BOARD AND RESIDENCE, FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

MODERATE TERMS. MR. KELLER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, July 15, 1889. 1875

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Business Notices.

GARDEN SEEDS, SEASON—1889.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

SUTTON'S SELECTED ENGLISH SEEDS, HENDERSON'S TESTED NEW YORK SEEDS.

Orders should be sent in at once. Order Sheets sent on application.

SUTTON'S CONCENTRATED MANURE. BOOKS UPON GARDENING. GARDEN TOOLS. GARDEN GLOVES. ENGLISH-MADE WATERING CANS. LAWN MOWING MACHINES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. 1698

ROBERT LANG & Co., Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers and Gentlemen's Outfitters.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED OUT OUR NEW AUTUMN GOODS, consisting of A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF COATINGS FOR MORNING AND EVENING DRESS. A very Stylish Lot of TWEEDS, New in Design and Material, and a varied Assortment of TROUSERS in all the Newest Patterns.

QUEEN'S ROAD (opposite HONGKONG HOTEL), Hongkong, September 14, 1889. 1790

Victoria Hotel, Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place. The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOIE is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINING HALL.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE, Proprietors. 1618

W. POWELL & Co. EX STEAMSHIP GLENGYLE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. 12-INCH SASH RIBBONS. NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

W. POWELL & Co. VICTORIA EXCHANGE, September 2, 1889. 1703

Notices to Consignees.

GLENE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS. FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Glenegyle, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 24th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 30th of October, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 19, 1889. 1823

FROM SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Camorta, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 30th Instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 16, 1889. 1890

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM LOND N, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. Yuen Sang, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 a.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 30th Instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 14, 1889. 1793

Business Notices.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen's Outfitting Department. JUST TO HAND.

A LARGE STOCK OF CHRISTY'S & TOWNEND'S FELT HATS, in all the latest LONDON SHAPES, in BLACK, BROWN, FAWN, NUTRIA, SLATE. Single and Double TERRAI HATS, from \$2.50. PEARL SHELL HATS, CLOTH CAPS, TWEED HATS.

RED MOROCCO LEATHER SHOES, TAN RUSSIA LEATHER SHOES, GLOVE KID SHOES, CAPE LEATHER SHOES, PATENT LEATHER SHOES, COURT SHOES, S. S. E. BOOTS, S. S. L. BOOTS, H. S. W. BOOTS.

WHITE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS. The ROYAL DRESS SHIRT, the latest specialty for Evening Dress; The H. R. H. SHIRT; THE MILITARY SHIRT; White French SHIRTS, with turn down or stand up Collar attached.

LINEN COLLARS—Over 20 different shapes to select from.

HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD. Hongkong, September 18, 1889. 1814

Intimations.

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, required to be held within four months after registration, will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, at Half-past Two in the Afternoon; and that at the conclusion of the above Statutory Meeting, a PRIVATE MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will take place to consider certain matters which will be brought forward by the Directors.

A. SEELIGER HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. Agents for the Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, September 10, 1889. 1737

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE GROUND IS NOW OPEN for PRACTICE and LAWN TENNIS. Gentlemen desirous of proposing New Members will find Lists for that purpose in the Hongkong Club and Cricket Pavilion.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, Hon. Sec. H.K.C.C. Hongkong, September 20, 1889. 1829

TUCK LOONG, General Dropper.

HAS Received a Large Assortment of NEW GOODS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER, viz S.S. Bomby, comprising—FINE CLOTHING, FUR, VELVET and VELVET of every shade, FLANNELS, HONGKONG, OXFORD SHIRTING, SERGE, BISHOP and BISHOP WOOL and 4-FLY FUR, ANDALUSIAN and SHIRAZ WOOL, ROBES, NEWEST DRESS of Silk and Satin Dress Trains, SUNSHADES, WINDOW CURTAINS, &c., &c. All at Reasonable Prices.

TUCK LOONG hopes to receive by every Mail during the Winter, the Newest Goods from the Home Markets.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. No. 5, Lyndhurst Terrace, HONGKONG. Hongkong, September 18, 1889. 1817

SHOOTING GALLERY.

No. 35, WELLINGTON STREET, under the Union Club.

Opened from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 3 to 12 p.m. Hongkong, September 9, 1889. 1748

LOST.

THE Undersigned 100 SHARES of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the Undersigned, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.

50 Shares, L. MERRILL, B2091 3465/5, 4545/52, 21941/55, 14689/52, 51682/712

10 Shares, W.D. SPENCE, B2099 3280/3289

23 Shares, W.D. SPENCE, B2124 5390/23, 57342/46, 1406/10

15 Shares, W.H. GASKELL, B2269 27918/27932

100 Shares. The TRANSFER of these SHARES has been STOPPED at the BANK.

H. N. MODY. Hongkong, September 9, 1889. 1749

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE Annual General MEETING of the ABOVE SOCIETY will be held in the CITY HALL on THURSDAY, the 28th Instant, at 5.30 p.m.

A. G. STEPHEN, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, September 18, 1889. 1818

WINDSOR HOUSE.

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, AND FAMILY HOTEL.

THIS Establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION to Residents and Travellers, has a Spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well furnished Bed Rooms with all comforts. A Good Table kept.

TABLE D'HOIE—Breakfast, 8.30 a.m.; Dinner, 1 p.m.; Dinner, 7.30 p.m. BOARD by the Month, Day, or Single Meals, at reasonable rates.

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SERVE MALES IN GENTLEMEN'S QUARTERS. CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Mrs. BOHM, Proprietress. Hongkong, August 30, 1889. 1693

Shipping.

FOR NEW YORK. The Steamship Albany, Captain RIZZY, will be despatched at 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 27th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, September 20, 1889. 1830

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR HAYRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG. The Steamship Finlayshire, Captain DWYER, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 28th Instant.

Shipping.

Steamers. DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANKOO. The Co's Steamship Edison, Captain LEWIS, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, September 19, 1889. 1827

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY. (Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW CHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Co's Steamship Polaris, Captain JACKSON, will be despatched at 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 23rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, September 18, 1889. 1797

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE. (Calling at Port Darwin & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

The Steamship Catherine, Captain DARRK, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, September 20, 1889. 1778

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. The Co's Steamship Hunt, Captain HUNT, will be despatched at 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Instant.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamship. First-class Saloon and Cabin are situated forward of the Engines. Second-class Passengers are berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, September 20, 1889. 1686

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. The Co's Steamship Ozu, Captain T. S. GARDNER, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 26th Instant.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, September 19, 1889. 1822

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship Japan, Captain T. S. GARDNER, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 27th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, BROS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, September 20, 1889. 1833

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The S.S. L.L. British Barque Robert S. Denard, Captain DENARD, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, September 12, 1889. 1775

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The S.S. L.L. British Ship Harvest Queen, Captain DENARD, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, September 7, 1889. 1745

TO LET.

THE TOP FLOOR of the Premises in LOS HOUSE, lately belonging to the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, suitable for OFFICES. Possession on 1st October, Next.

Apply to the MANAGER at the Depot or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, August 27, 1889. 1690

A PARAGRAPH has appeared in several papers announcing that the Russian General Admiral had left Europe, with the Grand Duke George on board for the station. This is an error, says the *Japan Mail*, as the vessel in question has only gone for a short cruise in the Adriatic, and the Grand Duke is not expected to leave for another two years, when he will come out in the new ship *Pamir*.

The High Authorities at Canton report the result of a final examination of the students in the Government School at Canton. The first examination of the kind took place in November, 1887, and was conducted by the then Tartar-General and the Viceroy Jui-lin, who sent up to Peking the names of six candidates selected for the province. A further examination of these candidates was held by the T'ung-shi Yen-men, and they were all raised to the position of Interpreter with the right of composing for a provincial degree, and general appointments in the various Yamen in Canton. Examinations have since been held at intervals of three years, but the position of Interpreter in the Canton Yamen having become a purely nominal commendation of the late Tartar-General Chang-shan, and any duties of the kind were to be performed by the most advanced of the students, whose services were to be rewarded at the end of the year. On the present occasion the foreign teacher, Mr. W. H. M. was asked to select 14 of the students who had shown special diligence during their term of study and send up their names as candidates for examination. The examination consisted of translations from Chinese into English and from English into Chinese. The Chinese readers of eight of the candidates were fairly good, and the English, according to the report of the teacher, contained no serious errors. Four of the candidates have been appointed Student Interpreters, and the other four have received minor degrees, which enable them to enter the Yamen for the higher degree at the Provincial examination. The other students are either to be retained or not according to the proficiency they display at a subsequent test examination.—*Phing Gazette*.

THE OCELOO correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes on the 11th inst.—An exciting scene took place on the beach opposite the Beach Hotel yesterday. A gig belonging to a foreign firm, manned by natives, was lying about fifty yards from the shore, when two of the crew had a quarrel, and in their struggle fell overboard. The water was about eight feet deep, and at times both would be under water. After fighting for about ten minutes the strongest one of the two overpowered his opponent and held him under water for a considerable time, and would have no doubt had him there all his life were it not for the fact that there was a boat's crew from the *Merlin* on the beach, who saw what was happening, threw off their clothes, all but their trousers, and rushed into the water and fished out the unfortunate Chinaman, and dragged him on to the beach. After rolling him for some time he showed signs of life and commenced to throw up the salt water and howl lustily. Several ladies witnessed the affair from the verandah of the hotel. One of these, a lady sailing from the *Merlin*, who had a bottle of brandy in one hand and a tumbler in the other, and administered to each of the native pugilists a 'bootskin's nip.' The one who got the bottle so badly shaken recovered and walked off, but the other poor fellow, who had been carried off by his friends, but the worst part of the tale is that poor 'Jack' who went to save the Chinaman, lost his clothes, for while he was saving the kind Samaritan the Chinese ran off with them. This was a very serious matter, but the Chinaman, who had been so long in the water, was left out in the cold. However, a bold Captain was looking on, and seeing that the kind lady had forgotten the sailor, asked him to come into the hotel and have a drink, which he gratefully accepted. At the next time 'Jack' goes to save a Chinaman he will have an eye to his clothes before going into the water.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MUMMUR.
That the recent opium cases will perhaps lead to a revision of the conditions under which the Opium Farmer holds his monopoly.
That many people are of opinion that the Imperial in Imperio created by this monopoly, with its attendant spies, so-called excise officers, runners and others who wear not the Queen's insignia as officers of the law, may yet end in serious trouble.
That every subject of Her Majesty is ready to bow to the authority of the law, when that authority is enshrined by the blue coat of a British 'bobby,' but a British subject hesitates to *kowtow* literally or metaphorically to any other persons, whatever their race or colour, who may lay claim to such authority.
That the heterogeneous band under the orders of the Chief Excise Officer employed by the Opium Farmer are not regarded with favour even by the respectable Chinese of the Colony, while by the opium-smoking and opium-smuggling sections of the native community, Mr. Spenser's assistants are looked upon as very much to be avoided.
That any system involving espionage is, and ever will be, repugnant to the average Briton, and even the well-to-do Chinese on P'raye West would gladly be relieved of the inconvenience attendant upon the proceedings of the Paul Prys of the Opium Farm.
That it is useless to hide the fact that the Opium Farmer contributes a large amount to the Colonial Revenue, and he is entitled, in return, to the widest protection, so long as his own acts are fairly within the law.
That with the Imperial Maritime Customs—admirably and discreetly managed though they are—the Opium Farmer, the Canton runners, and the Extradition Bill Hongkong is fast coming to be a Free Port in a literal sense.
That to those persons who report that all these restrictive forces are checks upon criminals and would-be breakers of the law only, I would say, there exists, therefore, the greater necessity for seeing that no innocent and law-abiding resident suffers annoyance or inconvenience thereby.
That the imposition of a 1-cent fine upon the Captain of the steamer *Honan* was recovered with great favour.
That, under the circumstances, the services of the River Steamer Company's tugboat ought to be bandonably acknowledged out of the proceeds of the Opium lately seized, wherever the drug may belong.
That the cry of the Kowloonites to the Government is, 'Lighten our darkness,

and make plain the path of thy servants,' and the cry has in it much of the sweet reasonableness of common sense.
That I have reason to think that the Government are by no means deaf to these reasonable demands, but the wheels of Government grind slow, and are now sadly clogged and rusty withal.
That when the railway stations at Kowloon are ablaze with electric light and stir with the traffic of an Empire, old grey-headed residents who then survive will recall the difficulty experienced in obtaining even as much as an official candle for the street corners 'in the olden times.'
That electric light will soon appear at Kowloon as the result of non-official enterprise, at the Godown Company's buildings, but the first steps in public lighting of any kind are not yet taken.
That electric light is brilliant, coal gas is useful, but even a few feeble oil-lamps would be better than nothing to light up the dark and rutted roads of the Kowloon Peninsula.
That postal facilities are likely to be provided for Kowloon before the lighting rate comes to be imposed.
That the dangers of snipe-shooting on the mainland have again been exemplified, and the greedy villagers may perhaps find that they have this time overreached themselves.
That taking pots at young peasants is a misfortune, but surely some means can be found for preventing the villagers from taking the law (in the shape of knives, sticks, and half-bricks) into their own hands.
That you ancient and Royal game of Golf is now being played at Wong-nong-chung.
That as life is not held particularly sacred among the Chinese, it will be difficult to suppress blasting, or to insist upon precautionary measures being adopted by native farmers, until perhaps these lazy sort are taught by the head of a High Government Official, or, say, upon a Magistrate.
That a commencement seems about to be made to open up the building sites on Kennedy Road, and I hear that the Hongkong Public School and the Union Church have been the first to move in this direction.
That people are asking when the doings of the Sanitary Department are to be made public.
That I believe a large amount of good and exciting work is being done, but it would be interesting to know what it is, more especially when it is borne in mind how vast an amount of cleansing remains yet to be undertaken.
That opposition in the Drug business is alleged to have failed appreciably lessening the price of medicines, and some folks think that prices will keep up until an American Drug-Store is established in Queen's Road.
That I confess to a comparative immunity from drug-awakening, but fortunately the American Institution is needed to reduce prices, although fifty cents for an ounce of Epsom salts, which cost at home about a penny, is certainly a handsome profit.
That the Brokers' Exchange does not make the progress which might fairly be expected in these dull times, although I fancy the Scheme will blossom into flower by and by.
That the officers of our leading Bank seem in the meantime to be carrying on the duties which might fairly fall upon the shoulders of the Bankers, with commendable zeal, and with every desire to facilitate the safe and prompt settlement of business on clearing days.
That whispers are heard about the St. Andrew's Hall which betoken a desire to put the old building upon a better footing than formerly.
That I think a Caledonian Ball here should result in at least a small balance for charitable purposes, instead of being merely a great and costly fiasco.
That we have had a local hero for some time, and now I notice a fine sample of *Perseverance* has appeared on the scene, which should make pleasure-seekers happy and its owners contented.
That the *Moan Star* should not set before eleven at night, nor should *Pelence* set before eleven at night.
That the New Market has been talked about for a long time, and something tangible ought to be put in evidence shortly, or our looks get old and grey.
That in the face of the numerous failures of Chinese traders, and the bankruptcy of the American Bank, the necessity for the Praya Reclamation ground does not seem to be immediate or particularly pressing.
That we have heard nothing of the Local Defence Committee of late, and the majority of the original members must be well satisfied by this time.
That the question of the Revision of the Ordinances, and their issue in a convenient form, should be taken up this winter.
That the Report of the Cricket Club is highly satisfactory.
That the belief is general that the two 'dearments,' the C.C. and the P.O., are equal well run.
That if the 'delivery' of the former is as good as the latter, victory awaits them in Shanghai.
That the Monetary Conference held in Paris has ended, like many other splendid deliberations, in a draw.
That the optimists who see in Bimetallism a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to are considered by the pessimists well-meaning visionaries, wading their swimmers or the desert air.
That to put it in the words of an ancient local sage, who shrugs his wisdom in allegory, they are engaged in 'chewing sawdust.'
That this somewhat obscure metaphor has never been explained, but perhaps colloquially with the 'wild ass feeding upon the East wind.'
That the truth or fallacy of Bimetallism cannot be demonstrated by apophthegms, and people ask, 'Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?' particularly doctors of such undoubted eminence.
That out of the mouths of babes and sucklings cometh wisdom, and common-sense untrammelled by 'facts' often solves great truths.
That if a layman ventured an opinion he would probably say, Silver, like water, must find its own level, and ultimately succumb to the simple but inexorable laws of 'supply and demand.'
That no doubt Silver might as easily be cornered as wheat, but then the surplus cannot be got rid of by destruction.
That the belief in the perfect efficacy of Bimetallism is a modern modification of the faith in that *ignis fatuus*, the philosopher's stone.
That even the G.O.M. has wavered in his allegiance, and in spite of his Radical proclivities now plans his faith on his pocket.
That a mine of natural shoelocking has been discovered in America.
That the introduction of yellow-lather shoes has rendered the value of this discovery almost nil.
That as has been very justly described as the most 'becoming' 'fooleries' the present or any other century ever produced.

BROWNIE.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held to-day, at the office of the General Managers, Mr. T. E. Davies, Chairman of the company, presided, and there were also present: Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. J. J. Keawick, Hon. B. Layton, Mr. J. F. Holliday (directors); Messrs J. H. Cox, T. Arnold, J. F. C. de Roza, M. S. Perry, M. B. Polihalla, M. J. Michael, J. B. Gomez, jun., Carvalho and J. H. Lewis (Secretaries).
The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands some few days, we will, with your permission, take them as read. At this table we venture to consider the results shown as satisfactory, and in this opinion we trust the general body of shareholders will coincide, as they have of course noticed that the sum of the earnings is only about \$900 less than last year when we distributed a 9 per cent dividend. It may be well perhaps if I here refer to the fact mentioned in the report, that we propose to write to reserve nearly \$10,000 this year, than we did last year, on account of the increased value of our fleet, and I may here state that in the opinion of the management such a course is absolutely necessary, as it is of the very first importance that we unduly follow the policy which we have hitherto adopted of writing 8 per cent. to reserve year by year. The prudence of such a course is so apparent that I think I need hardly trouble a body of practical business men, such as represent our shareholders here to-day, with any reasons in support of this view. You are aware, the 1144 ordinary shares which we offered unreservedly for public tender have since been privately disposed of at \$73½, a fact which I don't think calls for further comment. With reference to the present working of the steamers, we are at an average level, I don't think there is anything further that calls for remark, but if there are any questions I shall be glad to answer them if I can.
Mr. J. B. Gomez asked whether it was necessary to write so large an amount to reserve, and he said it was a matter of dispute to shareholders that the dividend should be diminished by this.
The Chairman—We consider that 8 per cent. is only a safe amount to write to reserve. Even with a somewhat lower dividend we should still consider it our duty to pay 8 per cent. Of course you will consider that the intrinsic value of the shares is very much enhanced by the passing of this amount. We can't do less I think with due regard to the interests of the company.
Mr. Michael said he saw by the report that they had had a small loss, a ton more for coal during the past year than they had paid in the year before, and he wished to know if they were getting it any cheaper yet.
The Chairman—The price of coal, I am sorry to say, is for the present very high. I hope in the course of the next few months we shall see some decline or be able to get it cheaper somewhere.
Mr. Michael remarked that they did not raise their freights correspondingly.
The Chairman—We find that utterly impossible. We should be very glad to do so if we could.
There being no further remarks, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.
Mr. de Roza seconded, and the motion was passed.
Mr. T. Arnold proposed the re-election of the consulting committee, consisting of: Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. B. Layton, Hon. J. Keawick and Mr. J. F. Holliday.
Mr. J. H. Cox seconded and the motion was agreed to.
Mr. Polihalla proposed that the auditors, Messrs J. H. Cox and R. Lyall, be re-elected.
Mr. Carvalho seconded and the motion was passed.
The Chairman—Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attendance to-day. The dividend warrants will be distributed on Monday.

A CAPTAIN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Felix Frederick Carosi was brought up at 8 B. B. Court at Yokohama, before J. J. Eustice, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge, on the 4th inst., charged with feloniously and wilfully murdering Jah Yen Poh, one of the crew of the schooner *Nemo* of which he was Captain, on the high seas on July 5th, in Lat. 48.31 N. and Long 145.62 E.
It will be remembered that the *Nemo* left this port about five months ago on a sailing expedition under the command of Captain Carosi, the owner, Mr. Snow, being also on board.
Mr. Walford appeared for accused and Kr. Lowder prosecuted.
From the evidence given by several of the Chinese sailors it would appear that the deceased was in good health until the evening of June 26th, when the Captain kicked and beat him with two clubs for about five minutes. Deceased was at the wheel when assaulted. He fell down and the Captain kicked him so that he could not get up and he was assisted to his bunk by some of his shipmates. When he got down he was cried with pain and commenced to vomit blood. His body was much swollen and discoloured. He could not keep anything on his stomach and lay in bed until the 5th July, when he died. The accused gave him some medicine and afterwards a mustard plaster, but it did not relieve him.
The proceedings terminated on the 6th inst., and Mr. Eustice read over the accusation accompanied with the usual charges as to the accused reserving his defence and what he might say would be brought against him, etc.
The accused, however, said—The charge is false and malicious. I never struck the deceased either with clubs or in any other manner, or kicked him on the day on which I am charged with having struck him, or on any other day excepting, perhaps, the week after we left Shanghai, when I struck several men who refused to come up and work in squally weather in the night time, and he may have been amongst them. When I saw them, I mean with my hands and not with an instrument. When the crew made the outrageous accusation, a dozen men armed with various weapons, hatchets, crowbars and axes and one with a knife or pistol, in the middle I simply took up a small oil-cloth and drove them forward on two occasions with it alone, and only using it on the man who threatened me with a weapon.
The statement in my log book I mean to say. When I saw a man sick I mean to say I tended the man four days for

symptoms of dropsy. A fortnight or more previous I had seen his legs and did not know what to make of it. He was simply stiff in his joints and on several occasions I noticed him at the wheel, as having a large cross he was not minded. His bowel and lung illness came upon him only a few days before his death, it came upon him suddenly.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COAL AT WANCHAI.

Leung King, a shopman, was brought before Mr. Woodhouse in the Police Court to-day on a charge of receiving a quantity of coal knowing the same to have been stolen.
To Shing, clerk in the To K. Ki shop, Praya Central, said—About 7.30 a.m. on the 18th instant I was in a ricksha passing a godown at Wanchai which belongs to my master, when I saw over ten men removing coal from the godown through a window and taking it to the defendant's shop, which is quite close to the godown. The window has iron bars. A small boy was inside moving the coal out of the window, and it was being removed in wicker baskets. I got out of my ricksha and gave chase, and the men all ran into the defendant's shop with the coal. I saw a large quantity of Sydney coal there then, and I could not say how much had been taken away. On the same day I went to the defendant's shop with Inspector Swanton and found about ten tons of coal, similar to that which I saw being taken away. When I passed the godown in the morning I saw about twelve large baskets full of lump coal being actually removed. Each basket contained about 200 lbs.
The defendant said—I was left in charge of the godown by my master who is away in the country. The coal in the shop was bought by my master from the Wing Shan shop in the central district.
Inspector Swanton said—The last witness reported that his godown had been broken into and a lot of coal stolen. I went to the place with him and he pointed out a lot of coal lying on the ground. I should say there was about 3 cwt. of the coal. I went in to see the defendant's house. I went there and the complainant pointed out the coal in the place and I charged the defendant with receiving stolen property. I found some of the coal in the defendant's shop and the house No. 65 Praya East. I entered that house and found it empty. It showed signs of having been suddenly vacated, as some money and clothing were left.
The case was remanded.

CHINESE NOTES.

An aged man named Chu lives in Peking, who is the hero of the following romance. Though over three-score years in age, and in most well-to-do circumstances he lacks the blessing of life, viz, a son, and his faithful spouse, he has a son and a daughter in law, and a son and a daughter in law. The effect of this was so successful that several of the intelligent jury rubbed their noses and others shook their heads, convincing signs to the initiated of unpleasantly sentimental damage against the defendant. But Sergeant Williams, who had been quite invisible, and who had been with good living, good port, and good-humour, began his speech with 'Gentlemen of the jury, I also am an orphan.' The effect was irresistible, and the sentimental counsel was laughed out of court.
Still, however, we gainfully intelligent jurors, the real reason for giving particular verdicts are by no means always of a satisfactory character. Not long ago a popular divorce case was before the court which had held its own with the sons-in-law for a good many days or weeks. After the judge had summed up and the jury had retired, it was discovered that every jurymen was of the same opinion in two respects at least. Every one believed that the respondent was guilty of misconduct, and every one commiserated her on account of great aggravation and sympathy; but no sympathy being felt for the husband, whatever. Six of the jury then decided to give a verdict for the respondent; but the remainder held that this would be sentiment and sympathy apart, dishonestly disregarding convincing evidence. What was to be done then? At length it was discovered that two of the sticklers for 'evidence' had 'had enough' of the trial and wanted to be away from town. So they gave in to the respondent's interests, and then their four friends gave in too and then with good-bumoured equanimity they all round their way to the bar and the foreman announced that the charges had not been proved, and cheers rent the court; and every one (excepting perhaps the petitioner) went away highly satisfied for the verdict was universally popular. As another instance of the effect of sympathy in getting away from too occasionally results in being quoted that of a well-known libel case. In this the foreman of the jury and three others, who were more than ordinarily intelligent men, had decided to give a verdict for the defendant. But unfortunately one of the jurymen was most anxious to return a verdict for \$2000 for the plaintiff, and two of them for \$500; and what was more to the purpose, the three would not give in. The foreman had business in the country; and the result was a kind of 'splitting of the difference' between \$2000, \$500, and a third thing.
Two examples of the mode in which jurymen sometimes decide may be added. In one case, at the Assize in a Midland town, a girl was charged with the murder of her illegitimate child. The evidence clearly pointed to her guilt; but to circumvent her painful, and to the general relief of everybody in court the jury declared her Not Guilty. Asked privately how they came to deliver such a verdict, the Foreman stated that he had seen the black sheep lying on the judge's bench and the sight was in vain for him; he had his heart to bring in a verdict of guilty. 'And the others?' 'Oh, well,' said the Foreman, 'ten of them were neighbours and customers of mine, and I easily persuaded them.' 'What about the eleventh man?' 'Well, he was a farmer, and he didn't know any law, and I said to him, 'Wall, Mr. Oumpus, what do you think about this case?' 'Oh!' he replied, 'I ain't thought nowt about it at all!' Yet the trial had lasted for the whole of a day.
The other case is a Welsh one, a trial for murder. The prosecution had broken down on a point of law, and the judge directed the jury to find the man Not Guilty. But all the same, they delivered a verdict of Guilty. His lordship, in a voice that thundered with wrath, explained that he, and not the jury, was the judge of law, and asked them what they meant by saying he was a jurymen. 'Oh, indeed, my lord,' said the Foreman, with a bland Celtic smile, 'but the man at the turnpike told us he knew Peter Jones did it.'—*St. James's Gazette*.

groom was a defaulter of his master's funds. In reply to the urgent request of the guests that the arrest might be made after the completion of the nuptial ceremonies, these servants of the law positively refused, and the cross-fallen bridegroom was torn away from the side of his bride to spend his honeymoon in the luxuries of a Chinese cell. Such is the sure reward of dishonesty and violated trust!

THE TEMPER OF JURIES.

When the members of a 'panel' for the first time meet in court there is with them nearly always an odd feeling of curiosity to the particular complaint they may be likely to serve with on the same jury. The clerk of the court may call into the box certain neighbours who are on anything but good terms with each other. On the other hand, for a perfect jury they may be on good terms with each other, one being from constant intercourse, too much under the influence of another to be able to form a properly independent judgment of his own. As a rule, however, many jurymen go to their work with a pleasing degree of unbiased indifference arising from hours of disquiet consequent on being called up to perform an unpleasant duty, resulting possibly in great waste of time and money. The existence, too, of such indifference is very often almost humorously proved in the choice of a foreman, it being well known that the president of the box is frequently chosen simply from the fact that he happens to be seated nearest to the judge. However, it by no means follows that a specially stupid jury is necessarily a specially stupid jury. Such a jury is a 'bad' case, as it is probable all trouble of thinking will be left to the judge; the jurors comfortably making up their minds to give no attention to the matter in hand until his lordship sums up, and then to decide for him. The election of the jury, however, more particularly if a not over-brilliant common jury, is peculiarly liable, so to speak, to be 'imposed' upon by a smart counsel. Widely open ears are of course more readily capable of accepting a wholesale supply of plausible and untrue evidence which are partially closed by instinct. The really smart counsel is only too pleased with the 'highly intelligent jurymen' who takes copious notes, possibly as unintelligible to himself as to others, and who is not happy until he has asked his house of questions, and has asked such questions, if the learned counsel cannot find some way or other of tickling the vanity of the 'highly intelligent,' he is totally unworthy (if in a criminal case) of having his portrait figure in the *Pocket Atlas* or (if in a civil cause) of receiving the gratifying thanks of a specialist solicitor.
As to the 'delicate handling' of juries by eminent counsel, there is no doubt whatever about its ultimate influence on the verdict. A barrister too, blessed with a keen sense of the ludicrous, can extract a certain amount of amusement from the aid even of a single joke. An instance of this, the famous *Sergeant Williams* was once defending a breach-of-promise case, when the counsel for the plaintiff had made a really most eloquent appeal for his suffering and injured client, winding up with the words, 'As God himself is an orphan.' The effect of this was so successful that several of the intelligent jury rubbed their noses and others shook their heads, convincing signs to the initiated of unpleasantly sentimental damage against the defendant. But Sergeant Williams, who had been quite invisible, and who had been with good living, good port, and good-humour, began his speech with 'Gentlemen of the jury, I also am an orphan.' The effect was irresistible, and the sentimental counsel was laughed out of court.
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NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The a.s. Tams, Captain Allison, arrived to-day with a mail from Australia. We take the following telegrams from exchanges:—
London, September 2.—The Czar visits Paris in the Autumn officially.
The German Government intend asking the Reichstag to create two new army corps.
30,000 troops are now assembled at Kooos and Mitrovitz, watching the movements of the Servians.
London, September 4.—The recent murder of a tourist on Gassfall Mountain, in the Island of Arran, has caused much excitement in Scotland for some weeks past. The murderer, Laurie, was captured while in the act of attempting to kill himself.
London, September 5.—A difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a jury to try the case of a man accused of murdering Dr. Ugonin. Willa, the father of the explorer, has asked for a lump sum of £400, instead of an annuity.
Searle is in good training and excellent condition, and is now a strong favourite at eleven to eight.
A frightful accident occurred on board of H.M.S. *Ajazz*; a thirty-eight ton gun burst and severely injured a large number of persons.
The Eight Hours Labour question has been under the consideration of the various trade organizations throughout Great Britain. Forty thousand voted for the eight hours, and sixty thousand against.
Sydney, Sept. 5.—The Imperial Government has declined to grant an increased rate of interest on the ground that they have no available vessel which they can spare.
Sir Henry Parkes is now submitting proposals for the reorganization of the defence of the Colony. He proposes the appointment of a Minister of Defence, and a Commanding Engineer. The Scheme if carried out would enable the Colony to muster an army of 30,000 men at very short notice.
H.M.S. *Calliope* has been ordered home.
Cooktown, Sept. 4.—The gunboat *Lizard* arrived last night from the Solomon Islands and Dinner Island, and reported that the schooner *Stand* was boarded by natives of Malaita under the pretence of trading, and that Charles Liddle, the mate, was shot with his own revolver. John Cooper, a trader, had his head cut open with a tomahawk. Both men are dead. Charles, a native, and the crew of nine, were wounded with tomahawks. Captain Keating was badly cut on the left shoulder, but escaped to the cabin, where he killed a dozen natives through the sky-light. The remainder of the crew were killed. The native ringleader was a native called Frindley, who was nine years in Noumea.

THE DOCK STRIKE.

London September 4th.
The Companies have declined an offer of three thousand Belgian labourers, at a wage of fourpence half-penny per hour.
Keynote Newspaper has received a remittance of £250 from the Dock and Wharf Labourers' Union, in aid of the strikers. The receipt of these amounts has caused an enormous amount of enthusiasm on the part of the Labour Unions, at the prompt sympathy shown by their Australian friends. The money has been handed to Mr. Burns, the Socialist leader, who is doing his best to bring about an amicable settlement.
The Wharfingers have suggested lowering the rate to sixpence per hour when casual labourers are employed for over four hours, but the Dock Companies have declined to entertain the suggestion.
Cardinal Manning, and the clergy of every denomination, have expressed their sympathy with the men.
The strikers have declined to receive any help except from organized Trade Unions, and the Socialists.
The threatened manifesto for a general strike has been withdrawn temporarily, and a general appeal is being made for financial aid for the relief of the families of the strikers, who are stated to be suffering terrible privations.
The Albert Dock Company has offered to agree to the demands of the men, who, however, decline to make any settlement other than a general one.
The ship-owners are now endeavoring to discharge their own men, and facing open riots, and damage to property and stock, insurances to over £2,000,000 have been effected during the past few days.
The Peninsular and Oriental Company have already lost fifteen thousand pounds by the strike.
The Wharfingers advise their acceptance of the Companies' terms, and extensive preparations are being made to prevent any interference should they return to work.
Extraordinary sympathy has been shown throughout the Colonies, and in addition to the sums previously called for from Sydney and Brisbane, the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce have proposed to raise funds to aid the strikers, unless the London Chamber of Commerce should consider it inadvisable.
Subscriptions are pouring in freely in all the Colonies.
London, September 5th.—At a congress of the Trades Union, held at Dundee, on Tuesday last, it was decided that all the Unions should give financial support to the Dock labourers' strike.
The Dock Directors have refused to interfere. Burns, the Socialist, on the grounds that he has grossly insulted them. They also state that plenty of labour could be obtained, if the strikers were prevented from menacing non-Union men.
An attempt was made by a large number of strikers to break the walls of the Albert Dock, to sink the Dock steam-tug, but the attempt failed and the men were expelled from the Dock.
The Dock labourers at Liverpool struck for a shilling a day increase, which was immediately granted.
The Directors of the Docks have refused to allow the ship-owners to engage labour direct for themselves, at the advanced wage demanded by the men, and they have succeeded in obtaining a number of labourers, in spite of the efforts of 4,000 Unionists picketed round the Docks.
Burns, the Socialist, now threatens that the strike will be extended to Southampton and Glasgow.
Ten thousand tailors and cabinet-makers, employed in London, have gone out on strike, their complaint being against the existing system.
The Dock Directors are now managing to get more labour, but the strikers are preventing the employment of non-Unionists.
The Police and Military are constantly in readiness to quell any attempt at riot, and so far there has been very little violence.
Shipments of merchandise for the Colonies are being sent to Glasgow and Liverpool for despatch.
A hundred thousand shilling relief tickets were distributed yesterday, but the help is a mere trifle, and the distress is being terribly felt.
The strikers have offered to modify the demands of the Wharfingers, in return for

the kindness shown by the wharfingers' Union.
Sydney and Melbourne have each cabled a thousand pounds for the assistance of the strikers, and Adelaide £500.
At a meeting held in Brisbane over £500 was subscribed, and the Members of the Legislative Council subscribed £235.
The total amount on the lists in Victoria now exceeds £4,000.
The South Australian relief fund includes a subscription of £160 from Mr. Horn, and the same amount from Mr. Angus.

To THE DEAR.—A Person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 21, Bedford Square, London, W. O., England.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—*Parade Service* at 6.30 A.M. Matins at 11. Holy Communion at the 11 o'clock service on the 1st, 3rd, and 5th (if any) Sundays in the month. Evening at 6.
Uxton Church—Minister Rev. G. H. Bondfield.—Services at 11 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.
GERMAN BETHESDA CHAPEL.—Service in the German language, by Rev. F. Hartmann, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.
ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH, Sailors' Home.—Service on Sunday, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. Thursday, at 6 P.M. The Holy Communion is administered on the Second Sunday in the month, at 11 A.M., on the Third and Third Sundays, at noon, on the Fourth Sunday, at Evening Service.
Services are conducted by the Rev. J. A. Turner, in the Wesleyan Mission Rooms, 227 Queen's Road East, on Sundays at 9.45 A.M. and 6 P.M.
ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—9 A.M. Mass and Sermon. 5.30 P.M. Evening Service, Benediction.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, September 21.	
RUPEE—New Pains, cash, 550	
" Old, cash, 530	
" New Benares, cash, 532½	
" Old, cash, 525	
" New Malwa, cash, 570	
" Allowance, Teels, 5/24	
" Old Malwa, cash, 600/610	
" Allowance, Teels, 48/84	
" Persian, Old, cash, 500/520	
" Allowance, Teels, 32/48	
" Persian, Paper, sold, 520/540	
" Allowance, Teels, 40/48	

Exchange.

HONGKONG, September 21.	
in London—	
Bank, Wire,	3/04
" On demand,	3/06
" 30 days' sight,	3/03
" 4 months' sight,	3/12
Credit, 4,	3/18
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/18	
in Paris—	
On demand,	3.86
Credit, 4 months' sight,	3.84
in New York—	
On demand,	74
Credit, 60 days' sight,	72
in Bombay—	
Wire,	224
On demand,	225
in Calcutta—	
Wire,	224½
On demand,	225
On Shanghai,	80
On demand,	81
30 days' sight, private,	72½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine,	34.00
Accessions,	66.45

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Palmer & Co's Premises, Queen's Road.)

BAROMETR—9 A.M

MANY-A-SHIP.

In a hammock, slowly swinging,
Where the flies are winging,
Underneath the trees,
Sit a youth and maiden tender,
And with conversation tender
Warm the evening breeze.
He is telling of his passion,
Urging her, in lover fashion,
To become his wife,
She is listening, coy, unwilling,
But she doesn't mind a thrilling
Word, you bet your life!
So, when certain of his bliss, her
Lover forward bends to kiss her,
And will not wait—
With his arm around her stealing,
And her brown eyes so appealing,
How can she resist?
But he misses the sweet token,
For before the words are spoken
That will seal his bliss,
Snap! the hammock rope is parted,
And the lovers—broken-hearted—
Feel too mad to kiss.
—Louisville Journal.

WHY THEY TWINKLE.

When Eve had led her lord astray,
And Cain had killed his brother,
The stars and flowers, the poets say,
Agreed with one another
To cheat the cunning tempter's art,
And teach the race the duty,
By keeping on its wicked heart
Their eyes of light and beauty.
A million sleepless lids, they say,
Will be at least a warning;
And so the flowers would watch by day,
The stars from eve to morning.

On hill and prairie, field and lawn,
Their dewy eyes upturning,
The flowers still watch from reddening
petals, and
Till western skies are burning.
Alas! each hour of daylight tells
A tale of shame so crushing
That some turn white as sea-blossoms
And some are always blushing.
But when the patient stars look down
On all their light disclosures,
The lips of lying lovers,
They try to shut their addening eyes,
And in the vain endeavor
We see them twinkling in the skies,
And so they wink forever.
—O. W. Holmes.

TWO LOVES.

I wonder if a certain lane,
So happily I fared,
As when my first love, Ellen Jane,
There took her daily airing.
My lollipops I shared with her,
And, daintiest of kisses,
For every sweet, without demer,
She paid me off in kisses.
My latest love is Eleanor,
The Jane is quite derided,
And though I still divide with her,
My pay is undecided.

Sometimes, when sweet and flowers meet
I on her shrine am showering,
Her smiles with sunlight fill the air;
But all too oft she's lowering.

No matter how I strive and woo
(No more for me such bliss is)
To see her—as she used to do—
Put up her mouth for kisses.
Sweet Eleanor, though grown as we,
My love brings more of pain
Than when your summers numbered three
And you were Ellen Jane.
—Cora Stuart Wheeler, in Century—Erica—Brac.

MAX O'REILLY ON HIS KITH AND KIN.

M. Max O'Reil, after making much
copy and plenteous lectures out of John
Bull and Uncle Jonathan, has now turned
his attention to his own cousin, Jacques
Boakomne "by name." In a new book with
that title, published in Mr. Arrowsmith's
bright and convenient "Bristol Library,"
which from its brilliant beginning with
"Called Back" has been always bright and
entertaining—he takes the Frenchman and
his wife to pieces in a pleasant, shrewd way,
and peppers his little morning with a
number of more or less amusing stories.

PERSONAL LOVE-MAKING.

As soon as two young Frenchmen are in
love, they want to die unless their parents
immediately consent to their marriage, which
is very seldom the case. Of course they
never do die. They live all the while, and
are almost inclined to think that in love
matters, plain sailing is not so sweet or so
romantic as obstacles to overcome. What
lovely letters crossed love suggests to them!
Letters invariably written at midnight—
French lovers never write by day—midnight,
"when all is in repose around them."
Letters full of "All is known for me lost!"
What will become of us? Ah! forget me as
soon as you can! we shall never be each
other's. As for me, I should die of it, I

knew I should. Then you will marry an-
other woman. I will pray in heaven for
your happiness. Perhaps now and then
you will come to the cemetery and lay a
bouquet of violets on my tomb. You know,
beloved one, that violets are my favorite
flowers. You won't forget that, will you?
Farwell! When the Frenchman in love
has an opportunity of making a nice rose
declaration to the mistress of his heart, he
generally says about it in theatrical fashion.

M. MAX O'REILLY'S LETTER-BOX.

But the most amusing part of the book is
the appendix of letters which the author
has received from unknown correspondents.
"Sir—D. H. wonderful!" writes a "True
Christian," "that you should remain in
England to write and abuse her people just
to please the French and fill your pockets.
I have read your, John Bull and His
Island." It is a pack of lies from beginning
to end. John Southcott was a true
prophet, and no other than the woman
of the desert spoken of by St. John in the
Book of Revelations. Most of her prophecies
have been fulfilled already, and no doubt
the rest will be fulfilled all in
God's good time. Beware of bringing down
the anger of the Almighty on the sins of
jeering and lying. Rest assured that you
will cut but a very poor figure on the
day of her resurrection. One day
the author found in his letter-box
an epistle, the envelope of which was
addressed to "John Bull, Esq., Cornhill,
London, E.C." A post-office way had
written on the back in blue pencil: "Not
known. Try Max O'Reil." An anonymous
note (adds Max O'Reil) applied the follow-
ing in my collection. "You say that Eng-
lishmen have not the bump of sensitiv-
ness, and that you never saw any pay to
their wives those little attentions that are
known in France by the name of married."

age and in England by that of 'spoofing.'
But, my dear sir, does it not strike you
that perhaps those provoking Britons waited
until they had left their houses to proceed
to business? "This one 'has' me, I will
readily admit." M. O'Reil is sometimes in
luck, as when a young lady writes to him in
this strain:—"Several young friends and
myself have been speculating as to what you
are like—whether you are young and good,
or good-looking, tall or short, married or
single. We scarcely dare hope that you will
satisfy our curiosity by replying to this
letter; but if you have a photograph of
yourself to spare, it would settle our minds
greatly. Other ladies, more bold, send
their love—two or three even send kisses;
but, alas! by post.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING DEBRASE, AND
GENERAL DEBILITY. Doctors disagree as to
the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and
Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength
and food, the other giving nerve power
and acting as a tonic to the digestive and
entire system. But in Scott's Emu-
lation of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypo-
phosphites the two are combined, and the ef-
fect is wonderful. Thousands who have
derived no permanent benefit from other
preparations have been cured by this.
Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable
and easily digested, even by those who can-
not tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any
Chemist can supply it.—Watson & Co.
(Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.
Sept. 20, 1899.

	Let. Pap.		Let. Pap.
Ayres, H.	1	Edith, J.	1 reg.
Aspinwall, W.	1	Lamarche	1
Ackings, G. M.	1	Muir,	1
Bernieres		Murphy, D. J.	1
Barrier, A. de	1	Mumford, Mrs.	1
Bass	P. 6	Muller, Ed.	1
Brown, T.	1	Murdoch, J.	1
Berkovitz	1	Munier, C. B.	1
Belthano, C. C.	1	Marcouell	1
Clark, Geo.	2	McLeod,	1
Cyler, E.	1	Edmund	1
Carnie, C. T.	1	McLeod	1
Carozzi, F. F.	1	Niven, L.	1
Campbell, Mrs.	1	Nelson, J. M.	1
Cotton, C.	1	Nunes, L.	1
Dubner, W.	1	Oleat, C. H.	1
Duperke, L.	1	Peter, H. C.	1
Dyer, A. W.	1	Pitt, K.	1
Dorris, E. K.	1	Paulian	1 reg.
Derision, Geo.	1	Quintal	1
Devaux	1	Radick, H.	1
Edmunds	1	Raid, W.	1
Frooman, A. P. W.	1	Roper, J.	1
Fauve, Rev. J.	1	Reinberg, P.	1
Findlay, R.	1	Stephens, Capt.	1
Forster, J.	1	Scott, Jas.	1
Graham, E.	1	Seale, G.	1
Gillberg, M.	1	Stevens, F. A.	1
Gordon, A. A.	1	Stroeder, E.	1
Hockin, Mrs. C.	1	Skinner, Miss	1
Hodges, Sir A.	1	Sonter, F.	1
Hogeland & Co.	1	Stoner, N.	1
Hammann, E.	1	Thomson, Capt.	1 reg.
Hind, B.	1	Valdres, M. A.	1
Hoffmann	1	Valencia, D.	1
Jackson, J. B.	1	Wilson, W. C.	3
Jacobson, J.	1 reg.	Winkahl, R. T. B.	1
Kinslering	1	White, M.	1
Kesslich, O. M.	1	Webster	1
Key, J.	1	Wilson, T. W.	1
Lilly, W.	1		

For Merchant Ships.

Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Aldborough 1	Leonides 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Amber 1	Mirella 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Chapman 1	Mirella 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Chittor 1	Namking 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Darra 1	Nanza 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Emily Whitney 1	Pashua, s.s. 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Endavour 1	Peigout 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Estimote 1	Radic Wall 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
E. Graham 1	Roland Person 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Foong Sany, B. 1	Rachel Person 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Forbes, S. B. 1	Sea Witch, s.s. 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Giles, A. 1	Star Head 2	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Geo. S. Homer 1	Starrs 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Gennady 1	Tianan, s.s. 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Nevelsky 1	Ta Hong Kong 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Golish 1	Victoria 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Gunter 1	Victory, s.s. 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Hendrickson 1	Wm. Lachar 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Jennia 1	Worner, s.s. 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Mercom, s.s. 1	Yungking 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
J. P. Froch 1	Yungking 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Linton 1	Yungking 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.

Books, etc. without Covers.

Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Arbuthnot Guide 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Belle Advertiser 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Depêche 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Engineer 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
German Books, etc. 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Livest Official 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Living Water 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Lee Adams 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Le Colon 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Methuist Times 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Nineteenth Century 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Phillips' Machinery Register 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Pais 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Revue des Parishes Magazine 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Russia Book 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Sidney Mims's Catalogue 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Standard 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Sacred Songs and Solos 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Union Steamship 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
World 1		Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.

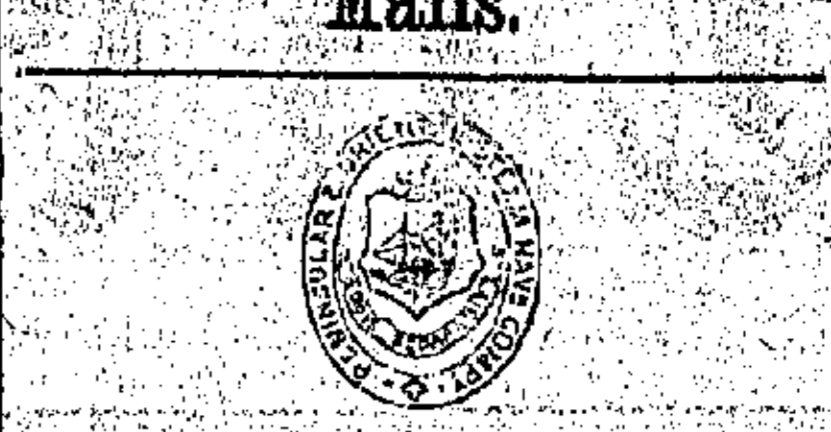
NAMES OF VILLAGES &c.

Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
A-kung Ngam 1	San Tsun 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Apai Chiau 1	Shat-tai Po 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Chung-shan Hom 1	Shan-shui Po 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Chung Hom 1	Shan-shui Po 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Chung Wan 1	Shan-shui Po 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Po-pang 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Hu-wan 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Hung-kong Teal 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Hok-tai 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Hok-tai Wan 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Hok-in 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Hok-in Kok 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Hung-chung Lo 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Hung-chung Lo 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Kai-lung Wan 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Ka-sai Wan 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Kau-lung 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Kau-pui Shek 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Kung Chung 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Kung Chung 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Lap-pai Wan 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Lai Mun 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Ma-tai Chung 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Ma-tai Chung 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Ma-tai Wan 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Ma-tai Wan 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Mong-kok 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Ngau Ping 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Ngong-shin Chau 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Pak-shui Wan 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Pak-shui Wan 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Sai-wan Tsai 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.
Yin-pai 1	Shak-o 1	Let. Recd.	Let. Recd.

N.B.—Documentary.

Should not be dated
Year of K'ung-ming, which is the style
of the Emperor of China, and is of
course inapplicable in a British Colony.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
ANCONA, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND AUSTRALIA.

Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for SINGAPORE, PENANG,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
ANCONA, VENICE, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

11th PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
OLYMPIA, Captain W. P. Murray, will
leave for LONDON direct, via SUEZ
CANAL, calling at MARSEILLES, and
usual Ports of Call, on WEDNESDAY, 25th
September, 1899, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m. on the day before sailing.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.
For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bill of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their bag-
gage can do so on application at the Com-
pany's Office.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, September 17, 1899. 1899

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE
UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE,
VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship PORT
AUGUSTA, 2,833 Tons, Register,
Hogo, Commander, will be despatched for
VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBÉ and
YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 26th
September, at Noon.

To be followed by the S.S. PARTHIA,
on 10th October, and S.S. PORT FAIRY,
on the 24th October.

Connection will be made at Yokohama
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast
Ports, the regular Steamers of the
Pacific Coast STEAMSHIP COMPANY and
other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria (Oct. 22nd) £12.00
To all common points in Can-
ada and the United States £27.00
To Liverpool £320.00
To London £325.00

To other European points at proportion-
ate rates. Special reduced rates granted to
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service,
and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese
Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to points in the United States,
should be sent to the Company's Office,
addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District
Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. on the 25th September.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office
and should be marked to address in full;
and the same will be received by us until
5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passages or Freight,
apply to
ADAMSON, BEIL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 12, 1899. 1779

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship ARABIC will be
despatched for San Francisco, via
Kobe and Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the
26th Instant, at Noon.

Connection being made at Yokohama
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. on the
day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco £225.00
To San Francisco and return £393.75
To San Francisco for 6 months £393.75
To San Francisco for 12 months £393.75
To London £320.00
To other European points at proportion-
ate rates. Special reduced rates granted to
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service,
and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be
obtained on application.

Passengers by this Line have the option
of proceeding overland by the Southern
Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific,
Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-
embursing at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be
allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance
does not apply to through fares from China
and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to points beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed
to the Collector of Customs at San
Francisco.

For further information as to Passages
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

G. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 21, 1899. 1763

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of
September, 1899, at 4 p.m., the
Company's Steamship BAYERN, Capt. J.
Mereuil, with MAILED PASSENGERS,
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this port
as above, sailing at 4 p.m.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
10 a.m. Cargo will be received on board
until 1 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 10
a.m. on the 25th September. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be
left at the Agency's Office). Contents and
Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 31, 1899. 1692

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO
LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th September,
1899, at Noon, the Company's
S.S. THACUZY, Commandant Pav,